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**U.S.
Travel
Data
Center**

1981 National Travel Survey

2nd Quarter Report

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Washington D.C
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1981 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

SECOND QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifty Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

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INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early in 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the Survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy, and lifestyle developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of over 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the second quarter of 1981. The report is arranged in a number of sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, and weekend travel. Each of these sections contains tables showing the percent distribution of trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section which shows the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the second quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. In addition, there is a section showing a summary of data for the year-to-date, and another section which provides a comparison of data for the second quarters of 1981 and 1980. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip"' is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix A provides a description of the methodology used to conduct this Survey; Appendix C shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the second quarter of 1981; and Appendix D discusses sampling error.

This is the second in a series of quarterly reports based on the 1981 National Travel Survey. Comparable reports are also available for each quarter of 1980 and 1979, as well as full-year reports based on the 1980 and 1979 National Travel Surveys.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this Survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the Survey are offered. Subscribers will receive complete tables of results within five weeks of each monthly wave of the Survey, along with a brief analysis and comparison of data collected the previous year. Complete tables of results for each quarter and for full-year, 1980 and 1979 have been produced and are available for sale from the Data Center. For further information on either the addition of proprietary questions or subscriptions to the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

The National Travel Survey indicates that an average of 46.1 million U.S. adults took one or more trips to places at least 100 miles away from home during each month of the second quarter of 1981. These travelers, representing 28 percent of the total adult population, took an estimated 167 million trips and 342 million person-trips during the three-month period. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of adults traveling, and Table 1B presents data on the number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation, and for vacations and weekends during the second quarter of 1981.

The South was the number one destination region, receiving 25 percent of all person-trips during the quarter. The Great Lakes Country, Frontier West and the Far West (including Hawaii) regions also attracted above average shares of travel: each received 15 percent of the total. New England and the Mountain West regions were visited least, with three and five percent, respectively. The Survey revealed that rural areas were traveled to most, receiving 38 percent of total person-trips, while large cities garnered the smallest share with 26 percent. Six percent of all second quarter person-trips were destined to areas outside the United States.

Forty-four percent of all travel this quarter occurred close to home, covering less that 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Thirty percent were of moderate distances (400-999 miles), while 20 percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more. Travel including two to three nights away from home was the most common this quarter, representing 40 percent of all person-trips. Day trips comprised 10 percent of the total, which was the same percentage involving durations of 10 nights or more.

Middle income Americans reported the largest proportion of travel this quarter. Those with annual family income between $10,000 and $30,000 took 49 percent of all person-trips recorded for the April-June, 1981 period. Families in the lowest income bracket accounted for only nine percent of all travel, while those earning $30,000 or more per annum took 32 percent.

The homes of friends and relatives were the most frequently used type of overnight accommodations among second quarter travelers. Forty-three percent of all travelers stayed in these accommodations, while 37 percent preferred commercial facilities, including hotels, motels and motor hotels. Among other types of lodging, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were most popular.

The Great Lakes Country region was the top producer of travel, generating 23 percent of all person-trips. The South ranked second, with 19 percent. The Mountain West (3 percent) and New England (5 percent) generated the least amount of travel. Large and small cities produced nearly equal shares of travel this quarter, 34 and 35 percent, respectively. Rural areas also contributed almost one-third, with 31 percent of all person-trips.

Travel during the second quarter was taken most often for either "other pleasure" purposes (37 percent), including outdoor recreation, entertainment and sightseeing, or to visit friends and relatives (36 percent). Fifteen percent of all travel was for family or personal reasons, while 12 percent occurred for business or to attend a convention.

Use of personal motor vehicles (automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles) continued to dominate travel this quarter, with 83 percent of all person-trips being taken by these modes. Air travel accounted for 11 percent, while use of other common carriers was significantly less.

Forty percent of all second quarter trips were taken by persons traveling alone, but these represented only 19 percent of total person-trips. One-third of both trips and person-trips were taken by travel parties of two. Children were included on 39 percent of all person-trips.

Sixty-four percent of all person-t ips occurring during 1981's second quarter were considered by respondents to be vacation travel, while travel over weekends accounted for 47 percent of the total.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Average Monthly Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	164.7	100%
Took one or more trips	46.1	28
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	16.4	10
Other pleasure	17.0	10
Business/convention	6.2	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	37.3	23
Air	5.6	3
Vacation trip	28.5	17
Weekend trip	20.4	12

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	166.8	342.0
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	56.1	121.8
Other pleasure	56.7	125.1
Business/convention	27.3	41.7
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	131.1	284.7
Air	24.9	38.4
Vacation trip	97.5	217.2
Weekend trip	70.8	161.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	28%	26%
Small SMSA	29	30
Not an SMSA	36	38
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	24	25
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West and Hawaii	15	15
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	30%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	11%	10%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	36	40
4 to 9 nights	29	29
10 nights or more	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,000	26	25
$20,000 - $29,000	23	24
$30,000 or more	31	32
Not reported	9	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	41%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	37
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, rv, tent	4	5
Other	4	3
No nights	11	10

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	9
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	17	19
Great Lakes Country	24	23
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	18	17
Far West	17	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	34%	36%
Other pleasure	34	37
Business/convention	16	12
Other	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	34%
Small SMSA	36	35
Not an SMSA	30	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	79%	83%
Airplane	15	11
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	3	3
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	40%	19%
Two	33	33
Three	13	19
Four	10	19
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	40%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	36	40
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	17	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	58%	64%
Not a vacation trip	41	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	42%	47%
Not a weekend trip	57	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

Nearly 25 million trips and more than 38 million person-trips were taken by air during the second quarter of 1981. A monthly average of 5.6 million U.S. adults traveled by air during this period.

Just over one-fifth of all second quarter air travel went to places outside the United States. The Far West and Hawaii garnered the largest portion of domestic air travel with a 20 percent share. New England, George Washington Country and the Mountain West regions received the least; each accounted for five percent or less. Air travel was destined most frequently to large cities (43 percent), while only 11 percent went to rural areas.

Generally, the farther the distance the greater the number of persons traveling by air. Fifty-four percent of all air person-trips involved distances of 1,000 straight-line, round-trip miles or more. Only 10 percent showed round-trip distances of less than 600 miles. Longer-than-average durations were also true of air travel this quarter. Sixty-six percent involved four nights or more away from home, while only two percent were day trips.

The middle and upper income groups continued to dominate air travel. Seventy percent of all air person-trips were taken by individuals with family incomes of $20,000 or more per year.

Although no specific purpose for travel by air predominated, business and convention person-trips accounted for 33 percent of all travel by this mode. Correspondingly, air travelers preferred commercial lodging facilities as overnight accommodations, used during 59 percent of all air person-trips, while 43 percent of such travelers stayed with friends and relatives.

The Frontier West region was the greatest originator of air travelers, generating 21 percent of total air person-trips. The South also produced an above-average share with 17 percent, while those residing in New England or the Mountain West regions were least likely to fly. More air travelers came from large cities than any other type of area, while rural residents took the smallest number of air person-trips this quarter.

One-person travel parties were prevalent, accounting for 65 percent of air trips and 42 percent of air person-trips. Nineteen percent of all second quarter air travel included children.

Fifty-five percent of air person-trips this quarter were taken for vacation, while 18 percent occurred over a weekend or long weekend. The tables that follow detail U.S. air travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	46%	43%
Small SMSA	24	25
Not an SMSA	12	11
Outside U.S.	19	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	17	18
Great Lakes Country	13	11
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	12	11
Far West and Hawaii	18	20
Outside U.S.	19	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	0%	0%
300-399 miles	5	4
400-599 miles	7	6
600-999 miles	16	15
1,000-1,999 miles	23	22
2,000 miles or more	30	32
Outside U.S.	19	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	2%
One night	8	5
2 to 3 nights	26	26
4 to 9 nights	33	39
10 nights or more	29	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	6%
$10,000 - $19,000	21	18
$20,000 - $29,000	20	21
$30,000 or more	43	49
Not reported	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	43%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	60	59
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	1
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Camper, rv, tent	0	0
Other	2	3
No nights	4	2

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	13	12
George Washington Country	12	9
The South	12	17
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	20	21
Far West	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	24%	26%
Other pleasure	22	30
Business/convention	41	33
Other	17	16
Total [1]	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

[1] Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	50%	47%
Small SMSA	30	33
Not an SMSA	17	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	65%	42%
Two	23	30
Three	7	15
Four	4	8
Five or more	1	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	65%	42%
Two or more adults, without children	25	35
One adult with children	2	4
Two or more adults with children	6	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Talbe 2L: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	46%	55%
Not a vacation trip	55	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	17%	18%
Not a weekend trip	82	81
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million air trips,
38.4 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

An average of 37.3 million adults, or 23 percent of the entire adult population of the U.S., took one or more trips by automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle monthly during the second quarter of 1981. In all, just over 131 million trips and almost 285 million person-trips were taken by those modes.

Rural areas received the largest share of travel by personal motor vehicles during this period, garnering 43 percent of person-trips. Large SMSA's were visited least with 22 percent. More auto/truck/rv travelers were destined to the South than any other region, reported as the destination of one quarter of all such person-trips. New England and the Mountain West regions were traveled to least by these modes.

Nearly one-half of all personal motor vehicle person-trips involved relatively short distances of less than 400 straight-line, round trip miles. Only 14 percent of such travel covered 1,000 miles or more. These trips were also shorter than average in duration. During the second quarter, 66 percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips involved stays of three nights or less away from home.

Americans with annual incomes ranging from $10,000 to $30,000 took just over 50 percent of auto/truck/rv person-trips this quarter, while only nine percent were taken by those making less. Those earning $30,000 or more annually took 31 percent of all person-trips by these modes.

Visiting friends and relatives, and "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, entertainment and sightseeing, were the most frequently cited reasons for travel by auto/truck/rv during the second quarter: each accounted for 37 percent of the total. Ten percent of travel by personal motor vehicles was for business or convention purposes. The homes of friends and relatives were the most common type of lodging, used during 44 percent of personal motor vehicle person-trips. Commercial lodging facilities were used by 34 percent of such travelers.

The Great Lakes Country and The South ranked as the top two producers of auto/truck/rv travel this quarter, contributing 24 percent and 19 percent of the total, respectively. The Mountain West and New England regions produced the least. Travel by these modes was evenly distributed by type of area, with large cities, small cities and rural areas each generating approximately one-third of the total.

Personal motor vehicle travel parties tended to be larger than average, with more than half of all such travel being taken by parties of theree persons or more. Children were included on 42 percent of these person-trips.

Vacation travel amounted to 64 percent of personal motor vehicle person-trips, while weekend travel occurred during just over half. The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the second quarter of 1981 as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	22%
Small SMSA	31	31
Not an SMSA	42	43
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	17	17
Far West and Hawaii	15	15
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	34%
300-399 miles	16	15
400-599 miles	18	18
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	11	10
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	12%	11%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	39	42
4 to 9 nights	28	27
10 nights or more	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,000	27	26
$20,000 - $29,000	24	25
$30,000 or more	28	31
Not reported	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	42%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	34
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	5
Camper, rv, tent	5	6
Other	3	1
No nights	12	11

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	25	24
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	18	18
Far West	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	36%	37%
Other pleasure	36	37
Business/convention	13	10
Other	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 31: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	31%	33%
Small SMSA	36	35
Not an SMSA	32	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	16%
Two	35	33
Three	14	19
Four	11	21
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	40	41
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	21	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	60%	64%
Not a vacation trip	39	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	49%	52%
Not a weekend trip	50	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.1 million auto/truck/rv trips,
284.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U. S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

On the average, 6.2 million U.S. adults traveled on business or to attend a convention during each month of 1981's second quarter. In all, a total of just over 27 million trips and nearly 42 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during the three-month period.

The Frontier West region hosted more business/convention travelers than any other region, garnering about 20 percent of the total. The South, with 18 percent, and the Far West (and Hawaii), with 17 percent, were also popular. New England and the Eastern Gateway received the smallest shares this quarter. More business/convention travelers went to large cities than to any other type of area (37 percent), although small cities hosted 32 percent of such travelers. Six percent of all business/convention person-trips were destined to areas outside the U.S.

The average distance covered by business and convention travelers travelers was similar to the overall average recorded for the quarter, with 40 percent of such travel occurring within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles of home. Another 29 percent covered more moderate distances of 400-999 miles. Trip durations, however, tended to be slightly shorter. Sixty percent of all business/convention person-trips involved one to three nights away from home, while 12 percent were day trips.

Business and convention travelers were typically in the upper income categories, with almost two-thirds of all such person-trips being taken by those earning $20,000 or more per annum. Persons in the lowest income bracket accounted for only five percent of all business/convention travel.

Business/convention travelers preferred commercial lodging over all other types of overnight accommodations. Sixty-four percent stayed in hotels, motels and motor hotels, while 24 percent stayed with friends and relatives. Sixty-nine percent of all business/convention travelers used automobiles, trucks, or recreational vehicles to reach their destinations, while 30 percent traveled by air.

The Frontier West region produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers this quarter, 23 percent of the total, while the Mountain West produced the least. The greatest percentage of these travelers came from large cities (36 percent), while rural areas produced 33 percent and small cities somewhat less.

Fourteen percent of all second quarter business/convention travel was considered to be vacation travel as well, and 29 percent occurred over weekends. The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	40%	37%
Small SMSA	29	32
Not an SMSA	26	24
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	11	9
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	18	16
Mountain West	4	6
Frontier West	22	20
Far West and Hawaii	14	17
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	27%
300-399 miles	12	13
400-599 miles	10	12
600-999 miles	18	17
1,000-1,999 miles	18	17
2,000 miles or more	10	10
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	14%	12%
One night	18	15
2 to 3 nights	37	45
4 to 9 nights	19	19
10 nights or more	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	5%
$10,000 - $19,000	16	17
$20,000 - $29,000	17	16
$30,000 or more	47	45
Not reported	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	23%	24%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	63	64
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	0
Camper, rv, tent	1	1
Other	2	3
No nights	14	12

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	7
The South	14	18
Great Lakes Country	22	19
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	22	23
Far West	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	42%	36%
Small SMSA	30	30
Not an SMSA	30	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	62%	69%
Airplane	37	30
Bus	0	0
Train	0	0
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	64%	42%
Two	24	32
Three	8	16
Four	3	9
Five or more	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	64%	42%
Two or more adults, without children	28	38
One adult with children	*	2
Two or more adults with children	6	16
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	9%	14%
Not a vacation trip	90	85
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	26%	29%
Not a weekend trip	73	70
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.3 million business/convention trips,
41.7 million business/convention person-trips.

U. S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

Americans took almost 113 million trips and nearly 247 million person-trips for pleasure purposes during the second quarter of 1981. On the average, 33.4 million adults, or about 20 percent of the total adult population of the U.S., took a trip to visit friends or relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment purposes during each month of the April-June, 1981 period.

The South was by far the most popular regional destination for pleasure travelers, garnering 26 percent of the total, while New England received the smallest number. More pleasure travelers preferred rural areas of the country, visited by 41 percent, than large cities, which hosted the smallest percentage of pleasure travelers with 24 percent. In addition, eight percent took pleasure trips to places outside the U.S.

Pleasure travel showed moderate distances and durations this quarter. Fifty-seven percent of all pleasure person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 600 miles, while 21 percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more. Fifty-eight percent of all pleasure travel included durations of three nights or less.

More than half of all pleasure travelers were from families with annual incomes between $10,000 and $30,000. Those earning more than $30,000 a year accounted for 30 percent of all pleasure travelers.

Nearly half of all pleasure person-trips taken this quarter included nights spent in the homes of friends and relatives. Thirty-three percent preferred commercial lodging facilities, while seven percent stayed in campers, tents or recreational vehicles. Most pleasure travel this quarter occurred by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (85 percent). Only nine percent of all pleasure travel this quarter was taken by air. Usage of all other modes amounted to only six percent of the total.

The Great Lakes Country region produced 22 percent of the total number of pleasure travelers this quarter, and the South generated 20 percent. Those residing in New England and the Mountain West regions were the least active pleasure travelers. By area of residence, thirty-seven percent of all pleasure travelers were from large cities, only a few percentage points higher than those originating from smaller cities. Rural areas of the country produced 28 percent of all pleasure person-trips this quarter.

Pleasure travel parties were of average size, with more than half of all person-trips involving three persons or more. Forty-one percent of all pleasure travel included children.

Seventy-eight percent of all pleasure person-trips were considered by respondents to be vacation travel, while just over half of such travel occurred over a weekend. The tables that follow detail pleasure travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	25%	24%
Small SMSA	27	27
Not an SMSA	39	41
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	25	26
Great Lakes Country	14	13
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West and Hawaii	15	15
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	29%
300-399 miles	13	12
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	9	9
Outside U.S.	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	8%
One night	11	10
2 to 3 nights	37	40
4 to 9 nights	32	31
10 nights or more	12	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	10%
$10,000 - $19,000	28	26
$20,000 - $29,000	25	26
$30,000 or more	28	30
Not reported	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	48%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	5
Camper, rv, tent	6	7
Other	4	3
No nights	8	8

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	18	20
Great Lakes Country	23	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	18	17
Far West	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	37%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	83%	85%
Airplane	10	9
Bus	4	3
Train	*	*
Other	4	3
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	36	33
Three	14	20
Four	11	20
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	41	41
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	21	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	77%	78%
Not a vacation trip	22	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	49%	52%
Not a weekend trip	49	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.8 million pleasure trips,
246.9 million pleasure person-trips.

U. S. VACATION TRAVEL

An average of 28.5 million U.S. adults traveled on vacation during each month of the second quarter of 1981. Over 97 million trips and 217 million person-trips were taken for vacation during this period.

The greatest percentage of vacationers traveled to The South (25 percent). Regions showing the smallest proportion of vacation travel include New England, with three percent, and the Mountain West, with five percent. Destinations in rural areas of the country were preferred by vacationers this quarter, receiving 40 percent of all such person-trips. Large cities hosted the smallest number of vacation travelers. Eight percent of all vacation person-trips were destined outside the U.S.

The average vacation trip distance fell dramatically this quarter to 880 miles from an average of 1,080 miles recorded in 1980's second quarter. However it was still above the overall average distance for the quarter. Durations are typically longer than average as well, with 50 percent of all vacation travelers spending four nights or more away from home.

Vacationers this quarter included Americans in all income categories. Those making $10,000 or less per year, however, reported only eight percent of the person-trips taken, while more than half of all vacation travel occurred among persons with annual incomes of $20,000 or more.

During the second quarter, most vacationers traveled for entertainment, outdoor recreation or sightseeing (51 percent), but there was also a large portion traveling to visit friends and relatives (39 percent). The largest percentage stayed in the homes of friends and relatives (46 percent), while 38 percent preferred commercial lodging. Other types of lodging facilities were used by 19 percent of all vacation travelers.

More vacationers this quarter come from the Great Lakes Country region (23 percent) and from The South (19 percent) than from any other region. Only three percent of all vacationers were residents of the Mountain West, and five percent were from New England. Large and small cities each produced about 36 percent of all vacation person-trips, while 28 percent originated in rural areas.

Personal motor vehicles were by far the most preferred transportation mode, accounting for 86 percent of all vacation person-trips. Air travel was used by 10 percent of all vacationers.

The average vacation travel party size was slightly larger than for travel in general. Thirty-two percent included parties of four persons or more, and 44 percent included children.

Forty-six percent of all vacation person-trips reported during the second quarter of 1981 involved weekend travel. The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	25%	24%
Small SMSA	27	28
Not an SMSA	38	40
Outside U.S.	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	6	7
The South	24	25
Great Lakes Country	13	13
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West and Hawaii	15	16
Outside U.S.	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	27%
300-399 miles	12	11
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	5%
One night	9	7
2 to 3 nights	34	37
4 to 9 nights	38	37
10 nights or more	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000 - $19,000	28	26
$20,000 - $29,000	22	23
$30,000 or more	29	31
Not reported	10	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	46%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	38
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	5
Camper, rv, tent	6	6
Other	5	4
No nights	4	5

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	22	23
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	16	15
Far West	17	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	39%	39%
Other pleasure	51	51
Business/convention	2	3
Other	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	36%	37%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	82%	86%
Airplane	12	10
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	3	3
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	34	31
Three	16	22
Four	10	19
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	39
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	22	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	43%	46%
Not a weekend trip	56	53
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 97.5 million vacation trips,
217.2 million vacation person-trips.

U. S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

Americans took almost 71 million trips and 161 million person-trips over weekends during the second quarter of 1981. A monthly average of 20.4 million U.S. adults took weekend trips during this three-month period.

More weekend travel was destined to The South than any other region (26 percent). The Frontier West region was also popular, garnering a 19 percent share. Only two percent of such travelers went to New England. Rural areas received 41 percent of all weekend travelers, while 29 percent visited large cities.

Shorter-than-average distances are the norm for weekend travel. This quarter, 55 percent of all person-trips were close-to-home, covering less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Likewise, two-thirds of such travel involved durations of two to three nights.

Weekend travel was common for all income categories this quarter. Families with annual incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 accounted for one-half of all such person-trips, while those earning more represented 31 percent.

The largest percentage of weekend travel was taken to visit friends and relatives (45 percent). In addition, "other pleasure" weekend travel accounted for 35 percent of the total, while travel for business/convention purposes amounted to only eight percent of all weekend travel. The most popular overnight accommodations were the homes of friends and relatives (47 percent), although hotels, motels and motor hotels were used frequently too. Fourteen percent of all weekend travelers stayed in other types of lodging facilities.

The South and the Great Lakes Country regions originated the largest shares of weekend travelers this quarter, 25 percent and 23 percent, respectively. The fewest number came from the Mountain West and New England. By area, weekend travelers were fairly evenly distributed, although a slightly larger percentage came from small cities (37 percent).

Personal motor vehicles were overwhelmingly the most popular mode of transportation, used to take 93 percent of all weekend person-trips. Four percent traveled by air, while the same percentage reached their destination by another mode.

Weekend travel parties tended to be somewhat larger than average during the second quarter. Thirty-four percent of such travel was taken by parties of four persons or more, while only 12 percent involved individuals traveling alone. Forty-two percent of all weekend travel included children.

Sixty-two percent of all weekend travel was considered by respondents to be vacation travel. The tables that follow detail U.S. weekend travel during the second quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	26%	25%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	40	41
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	2%
Eastern Gateway	8	9
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	25	26
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	20	19
Far West and Hawaii	13	13
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	33%	37%
300-399 miles	19	18
400-599 miles	18	19
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	9	8
2,000 miles or more	3	2
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	16	14
2 to 3 nights	60	63
4 to 9 nights	17	16
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	10%
$10,000 - $19,000	27	26
$20,000 - $29,000	25	24
$30,000 or more	29	31
Not reported	8	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	45%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	32
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	5	6
Camper, rv, tent	4	4
Other	1	2
No nights	7	7

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	22	25
Great Lakes Country	24	23
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	22	20
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	43%	45%
Other pleasure	35	35
Business/convention	10	8
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Second Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	29%	31%
Small SMSA	39	37
Not an SMSA	31	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	90%	93%
Airplane	6	4
Bus	2	2
Train	0	0
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	27%	12%
Two	42	37
Three	12	16
Four	11	19
Five or more	7	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Second Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	28%	13%
Two or more adults, without children	46	45
One adult with children	3	3
Two or more adults with children	23	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	60%	62%
Not a vacation trip	40	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.8 million weekend trips,
161.1 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

The National Travel Survey indicates that by the end of June, 1981, 54 percent of all U.S. adults (age 18+) had taken at least one trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 37.8 million adults traveled each month during the first six months of 1981. In all, nearly 260 million trips and over 521 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first and second quarters of 1981, and for the year-to-date. The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 have been adjusted to the new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population and are comparable to data presented for the second quarter of 1981. Therefore, the first quarter, 1981 figures in this report are different from those reported in the 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report.

It is evident from the tables that many more persons traveled during the second quarter than did during the first. Fifty percent more adults traveled each month during this quarter, while the number of trips rose 79 percent. The number of person-trips nearly doubled, mirroring the increase in the average travel party size from 1.9 to 2.1 persons per trip.

In particular, the incidence of pleasure-oriented and vacation travel rose dramatically in the second quarter. The number of person-trips recorded for such purposes was more than twice that posted for January, February and March. Business and convention travel, however, showed only a slight increase. Travel taken over a weekend was up 71 percent over the first quarter level.

Travel by automobile, truck and recreational vehicle was up substantially from the first three months of the year (91 percent). Travel by air also increased during the second quarter, but less so than personal motor vehicle travel.

The tables that follow detail U.S. travel during the first and second quarters of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 8A: Monthly Average of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First through Second Quarters, 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) First Quarter[1]	 Second Quarter	 Year-to-Date
Total population	163.3	164.7	164.0
Took one or more trips	29.4	46.1	37.8
Purpose of trip			
Visit friends/relatives	11.6	16.4	14.0
Other pleasure	6.7	17.0	11.9
Business/convention	6.5	6.2	6.4
Mode of transport			
Auto/truck/rv	23.6	37.3	30.5
Air	4.1	5.6	4.9
Vacation trip	14.0	28.5	21.3
Weekend trip	15.1	20.4	17.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 has been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report.

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First through Second Quarters, 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1st Quarter [1]	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date	Person-trips (millions) 1st Quarter [1]	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	93.1	166.8	259.9	179.1	342.0	521.1
Purpose of trip						
Visit friends/relatives	34.7	56.1	90.8	74.8	121.8	196.6
Other pleasure	19.6	56.7	76.3	41.7	125.1	166.8
Business/convention	27.3	27.3	54.6	40.8	41.7	82.5
Mode of transport						
Auto/truck/rv	70.9	131.1	202.0	149.3	284.7	434.0
Air	16.7	24.9	41.6	22.1	38.4	60.5
Vacation trip	44.9	97.5	142.4	92.4	217.2	309.6
Weekend trip	45.9	70.8	116.7	94.4	161.1	255.5

Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 has been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, _1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report._

U.S. TRAVEL DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1981 COMPARED TO SECOND QUARTER, 1980

The tables in this section compare significant aspects of travel during the second quarter of 1981 to travel during the same period of 1980. The monthly average number of traveling adults is shown for each year, as well as the percent distribution of trips and person-trips by selected trip characteristics. The data presented for the second quarter of 1980 have been adjusted to the new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population and are comparable to data presented for the second quarter of 1981. Therefore, the second quarter, 1980 figures in this report are different from those reported in the 1980 National Travel Survey: 2nd Quarter Report.

Tables 9A and 9B illustrate that travel in the second quarter continued to be well above year earlier levels. In almost all categories, there were substantial gains over travel last year at this time. Only air person-trips showed a small decline, while business/convention travel was up slightly. All other types of travel showed substantial gains, particularly vacation travel.

While there were significantly more trips and person-trips reported in the second quarter of 1981 as compared to 1980, trip distances and durations were both shorter this year. The average round-trip distance fell to 800 miles this quarter from 940 miles recorded during the second quarter of 1980. The average duration of trips taken this quarter also fell, from 4.8 nights in 1980's second quarter to 4.5 nights. The number of day trips increased dramatically, while trips of longer duration grew more moderately.

The second quarter, 1981 National Travel Survey results show a decline in both the percentage and actual number of persons using campers, tents or recreational vehicles as overnight accommodations, while moderate increases were recorded for all other types of lodging facilities. The percent distribution of person-trips by purpose of trip was similar to 1980. Seventy-three percent of all second quarter travel was pleasure-oriented, as in 1980. Travel for pleasure or personal purposes however increased substantially more than travel for business or to attend a conference, which grew only six percent.

Table 9H reveals that the percentage of travel by personal motor vehicle, 84 percent, has increased substantially over 1980 levels. Travel by air, however, was down five percent, on a person-trips basis. Use of other common carriers, such as bus and rail, remained approximately the same.

Vacation travel showed the most notable increase over the second quarter of 1980. Sixty-four percent of all person-trips were taken for vacation, as opposed to 57 percent the same time last year. Weekend travel rose 33 percent over the second quarter, 1980 levels. The tables that follow detail U.S. travel during the second quarters of 1981 and 1980, or indicated by The National Travel Survey.

Table 9A: Average Monthly Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1981	U.S. Adults (millions) 1980[1]	Percent of U.S. Adults 1981	Percent of U.S. Adults 1980[1]
Total population	164.7	162.2	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	46.1	35.7	28	22
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	16.4	12.1	10	7
Other pleasure	17.0	13.2	10	8
Business/convention	6.2	4.9	4	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	37.3	28.4	23	17
Air	5.6	5.4	3	3
Vacation trip	28.5	20.0	17	12
Weekend trip	20.4	17.0	12	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the second quarter of 1980 has been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, 1980 National Travel Survey: 2nd Quarter Report.

Table 9B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1981	Trips (millions) 1980[1]	Person-trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1980[1]
All trips	166.8	122.0	342.0	263.2
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	56.1	40.4	121.8	95.7
Other pleasure	56.7	40.8	125.1	95.7
Business/convention	27.3	25.4	41.7	39.2
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	131.1	90.8	284.7	206.1
Air	24.9	23.4	38.4	39.2
Vacation trip	97.5	64.2	217.2	149.3
Weekend trip	70.8	54.2	161.1	120.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the second quarter of 1980 has been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, 1980 National Travel Survey: 2nd Quarter Report.

Table 9C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
200-299 miles	27%	27%	30%	30%
300-399 miles	14	16	14	17
400-599 miles	16	16	17	13
600-999 miles	13	10	13	10
1,000-1,999 miles	13	15	12	16
2,000 miles or more	9	11	8	10
Outside U.S.	8	6	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
No nights	11%	6%	10%	6%
One night	13	13	12	13
2 to 3 nights	36	39	40	40
4 to 9 nights	29	29	29	28
10 nights or more	11	12	10	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Less than $10,000	11%	10%	9%	8%
$10,000 - $19,000	26	32	25	32
$20,000 - $29,000	23	22	24	23
$30,000 or more	31	28	32	28
Not reported	9	8	10	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source. U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Home of friends/relatives	41%	45%	43%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	40	37	37
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2	3	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3	4	4
Camper, rv, tent	4	8	5	10
Other	4	3	3	3
No nights	11	6	10	6

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Visit friends/relatives	34%	33%	36%	36%
Other pleasure	35	33	37	37
Business/convention	17	21	12	15
Other	16	12	15	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Auto/truck/rv	79%	75%	84%	79%
Airplane	15	19	11	15
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	*	1
Other	3	2	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 91: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Vacation trip	58%	53%	64%	57%
Not a vacation trip	41	47	36	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

Table 9J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Second Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Weekend trip	42%	44%	47%	46%
Not a weekend trip	57	56	52	54
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1981 - 166.8 million trips,
342.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1980 - 122.0 million trips,
263.2 million person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of more than 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1976 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
SECOND QUARTER, 1981

Number of telephone numbers selected	15,000
Number of telephone calls completed	5,147
Number of interviews completed	3,026
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	823
Total number of qualifying trips	1,299

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER, 1981

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1% **
Eastern Gateway	7	±1 *
George Washington Country	7	±2 *
The South	23	±1
Great Lakes Country	15	±2
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	15	±2
Far West and Hawaii	15	±2
Outside U.S.	7	±2 *

---

* Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	27%	±3
300 - 399 miles	14	±2 *
400 - 599 miles	16	±2
600 - 999 miles	13	±2 *
1,000 - 1,999 miles	13	±2 *
2,000 miles or more	9	±2 *
Outside U.S.	8	±2 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	11	±2 *
One night	13	±2 *
2 - 3 nights	36	±2
4 - 9 nights	29	±1
10 nights or more	11	±2 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	11	±1 *
$10,000 - $19,999	26	±1
$20,000 - $29,999	23	±1
$30,000 or more	31	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	41	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	±3
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	±1 **
No nights	11	±2 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5	±1 *
Eastern Gateway	8	±1 *
George Washington Country	8	±1 *
The South	17	±2
Great Lakes Country	24	±2
Mountain West	3	±1 **
Frontier West	18	±2
Far West	17	±2

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	34%	±1%
Other pleasure	34	±2
Business/convention	16	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	79	±2
Air	15	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	58	±1
Not a vacation	41	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	42	±3
Not a weekend	57	±3

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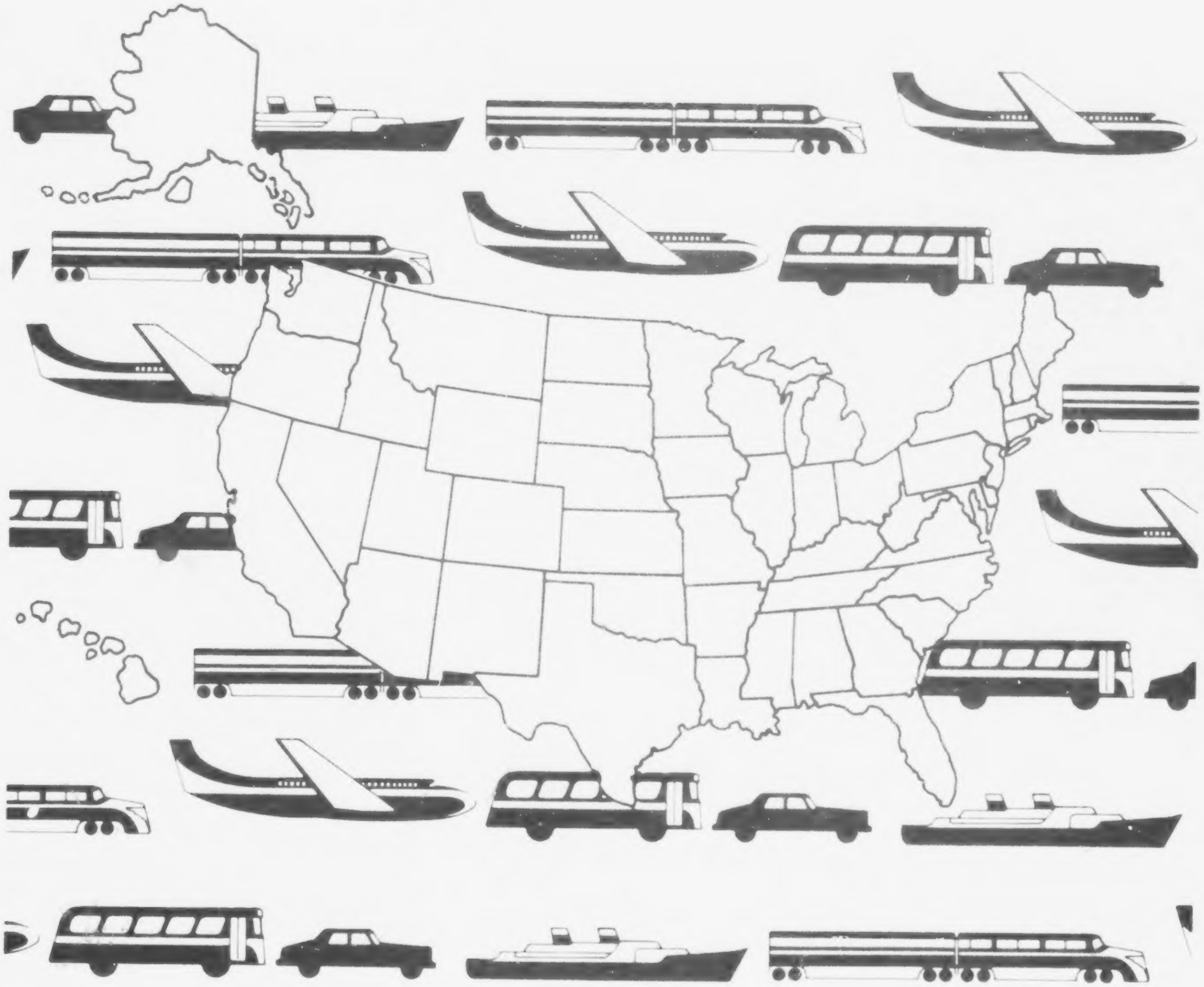
1981 National Travel Survey

3rd Quarter Report



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1981 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

THIRD QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifty Dollars
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early in 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the Survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy, and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of over 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the third quarter of 1981. The report is arranged in a number of sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, and weekend travel. Each of these sections contains tables showing the percent distribution of trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section which shows the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the third quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. In addition, there is a section showing a summary of data for the year-to-date, and another section which provides a comparison of data for the third quarters of 1981 and 1980. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip"' is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix A provides a description of the methodology used to conduct this Survey; Appendix C shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the third quarter of 1981; and Appendix D discusses sampling error.

This is the third in a series of quarterly reports based on the 1981 National Travel Survey. Comparable reports are also available for each quarter of 1980 and 1979, as well as full-year reports based on the 1980 and 1979 National Travel Surveys.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this Survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the Survey are offered. Subscribers will receive complete tables of results within five weeks of each monthly wave of the Survey, along with a brief analysis and comparison of data collected the previous year. Complete tables of results for each quarter and for full-year, 1980 and 1979 have been produced and are available for sale from the Data Center. For further information on either the addition of proprietary questions or subscriptions to the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

The third calendar quarter of 1981 found the U.S. economy beginning to slip into its eighth postwar recession after the briefest recovery in U.S. history. This recession was the second in two years, following the brief but sharp downturn in 1980. Price inflation continued to decline in the third quarter, with travel prices showing particular improvement. The air traffic controllers' strike in the first week of August contributed to further turmoil in air travel.

An average of 51.2 million U.S. adults (age 18+) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of the third quarter of 1981. These travelers, representing 31 percent of the total resident adult population, took an estimated 179 million trips and 366 million person-trips during the three-month period. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of adults traveling, and Table 1B presents data on the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and for vacations and weekends during the third quarter of 1981.

The South predominated as the number one destination region, receiving 22 percent of all person-trips. New England and the Mountain West were least popular: each was the destination of only five percent of all person-trips. Rural areas of the country were traveled to most, receiving 40 percent of total person-trips, while large cities garnered the smallest share. Seven percent of all third quarter travel was destined to areas outside the U.S.

Typically, third quarter travel involved short to moderate distances: 42 percent of all person-trips covered distances less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Travel including two to three nights away from home was the most common this quarter, and occurred during 36 percent of all person-trips.

Middle and upper income groups reported more travel activity this quarter than their less affluent counterparts. Thirty-seven percent of all person-trips were taken by those with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Persons in the lowest income category (less than $10,000) took only eight percent of all travel recorded for the three-month period.

Forty-five percent of all third quarter travel was taken for "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, a substantially higher proportion than during either the first or second quarters. A smaller percentage was taken to visit friends and relatives than earlier in the year (29 percent). Travel for business and convention purposes also accounted for a smaller share of person-trips than during the first six months of 1981.

There was no difference in traveler preference for overnight accommodations in homes of friends and relatives (40 percent of all trips) or in commercial lodging facilities (41 percent). Use of other accommodation such as campers, tents and recreational vehicles, and owned or rented vacation homes was somewhat more popular during the third quarter than earlier in the year.

The Great Lakes Country region was the top producer of travelers this quarter, generating 22 percent of all person-trips, while the South followed with 21 percent. New England and the Mountain West each produced only six percent. Residents of large cities originated the most travel this quarter. As in earlier quarters of 1981, those residing in rural areas of the country traveled the least.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles continued to be the most popular forms of transportation for travelers this quarter, used during 84 percent of all person-trips. Air travel accounted for 11 percent of the total.

Eighty-one percent of all person-trips reported in the third quarter of 1981 included travel parties of at least two persons, and almost half were taken by parties of three or more. Third quarter travel was more likely to include children than earlier in the year.

As might be expected, vacations accounted for a larger share of travel during the July-September period than during the previous six months (71 percent). Weekend travel accounted for 45 percent of all person-trips.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	165.3	100%
Took one or more trips	51.2	31
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	15.8	10
Other pleasure	22.6	14
Business/convention	6.3	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	42.9	26
Air	6.2	4
Vacation trip	34.0	21
Weekend trip	22.2	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	178.8	366.3
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	51.9	107.4
Other pleasure	70.8	164.7
Business/convention	29.1	40.5
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	141.0	309.0
Air	27.6	40.2
Vacation trip	117.0	260.4
Weekend trip	77.7	165.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	26%	23%
Small SMSA	30	30
Not an SMSA	37	40
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	20	22
Great Lakes Country	18	18
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	10	11
Far West and Hawaii	14	13
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	9%	8%
One night	15	14
2 to 3 nights	36	36
4 to 9 nights	27	27
10 nights or more	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	23	24
$20,000 - $29,999	19	19
$30,000 or more	35	37
Not reported	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	39%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	41
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	7	9
Other	3	2
No nights	9	8

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	29%	29%
Other pleasure	40	45
Business/convention	16	11
Other	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	37%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	26	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	79%	84%
Airplane	15	11
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	19%
Two	35	34
Three	12	18
Four	9	18
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	39%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	35	35
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	19	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	65%	71%
Not a vacation trip	34	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	43%	45%
Not a weekend trip	55	54
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

Almost 28 million trips and more than 40 million person-trips were taken by air during the third quarter of 1981. A monthly average of 6.2 million U.S. adults traveled by air during this period.

The South garnered 16 percent of all air person-trips, more than any other region this quarter. The George Washington County and Mountain West regions received the least. Large cities hosted more air travelers than small cities, while rural areas received only 11 percent of the total.

Travel by air typically involves longer distances and durations than the average trip. Fifty-six percent of all air person-trips this quarter covered straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more, and just over two-thirds included durations of four nights or longer.

Over one-half of all the air travel this quarter was reported by those in the $30,000 or more income category. Twenty-five percent were from the middle income group ($10,000-$29,999), and only five percent of all third quarter air travelers had incomes of less than $10,000 per annum.

Travel for business/convention purposes was more frequent among air travelers than among all travelers in general, and accounted for 32 percent of total air person-trips. Reflecting the higher proportion of business/convention travel, the most popular type of overnight accommodations for air travelers was commercial lodging facilities.

Regionally, the top producers of air travel this quarter were the Far West (19 percent) and The South (18 percent). New England residents traveled the least by air. More than half of all air travel in the third quarter originated in large cities, while only 12 percent came from rural areas.

Air travel parties tended to be smaller than the average, with almost half of all air person-trips comprised of only one person. About thirty percent were taken by one or more adults traveling with children.

Sixty percent of all air travel this quarter was considered to be vacation travel. Only 17 percent occurred over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail U.S. air travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	34%
Small SMSA	27	29
Not an SMSA	11	11
Outside U.S.	22	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	8%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	3	2
The South	14	16
Great Lakes Country	12	12
Mountain West	7	5
Frontier West	12	12
Far West and Hawaii	16	13
Outside U.S.	22	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	1%
300-399 miles	2	1
400-599 miles	7	8
600-999 miles	10	8
1,000-1,999 miles	27	25
2,000 miles or more	33	31
Outside U.S.	22	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	5%
One night	5	6
2 to 3 nights	26	19
4 to 9 nights	37	37
10 nights or more	26	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	16	15
$20,000 - $29,999	11	10
$30,000 or more	53	53
Not reported	15	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	37%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	61	61
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	3
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	2
Camper/rv/tent	0	0
Other	2	3
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	17	16
George Washington Country	14	11
The South	17	18
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	9	10
Far West	15	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	23%	24%
Other pleasure	24	27
Business/convention	38	32
Other	17	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	55%	57%
Small SMSA	32	31
Not an SMSA	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	72%	49%
Two	17	23
Three	9	18
Four	3	7
Five or more	*	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	72%	49%
Two or more adults, without children	14	20
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	10	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2L: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	53%	60%
Not a vacation trip	46	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	17%	17%
Not a weekend trip	82	81
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.6 million air trips,
40.2 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

An average of 42.9 million U.S. adults, or 26 percent of the entire adult population of the United States, took one or more trips by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle during each month of the third quarter of 1981. In all, 141 million trips and 309 million person-trips were recorded by these modes.

The South received the largest share of personal motor vehicle travel this quarter, with 22 percent of the total. New England and the Mountain West regions garnered the least. Rural areas were the most popular destinations while large cities attracted the least proportion of these travelers.

Travel by these modes was slightly shorter than the average trip. Nearly one-half of all personal motor vehicle travel involved distances of less than 400 miles. Durations of two to three nights were most common.

Adults in the $30,000 or more annual income category took the greatest number of auto/truck/rv person-trips this quarter, reflecting their greater tendency to travel in general. Those earning less than $10,000 took only eight percent.

Personal motor vehicle travel was typically taken for pleasure purposes. Only eight percent of this travel was taken for business/convention purposes. The homes of friends and relatives were the most common type of lodging for these travelers (40 percent), followed closely by commercial lodging facilities.

The Great Lakes Country region and The South ranked as the top two producers of auto/truck/rv travel this quarter, contributing 23 percent and 21 percent of the total, respectively. The Mountain West and New England each produced only six percent. Travel by these modes was fairly evenly distributed by type of area, with small cities generating the most, and rural areas the least.

The typical auto/truck/rv travel party was somewhat larger and more likely to include children than the average. Fifty percent of all person-trips were taken by travel parties of three or more, and 48 percent included children.

Almost three-quarters of all personal motor vehicle travel was considered to be vacation travel as well, while weekend travel occurred during almost half of these trips.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the third quarter of 1981 as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	21%
Small SMSA	31	31
Not an SMSA	43	45
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	19	19
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	11	11
Far West and Hawaii	14	13
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	30%
300-399 miles	17	18
400-599 miles	18	17
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	10	10
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	10%	9%
One night	16	16
2 to 3 nights	39	39
4 to 9 nights	24	25
10 nights or more	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	24	25
$20,000 - $29,999	21	20
$30,000 or more	33	35
Not reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	40%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	38
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	4	5
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	9	11
Other	2	2
No nights	10	9

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	21	23
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	31%	31%
Other pleasure	43	47
Business/convention	12	8
Other	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	34%	34%
Small SMSA	37	36
Not an SMSA	29	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	38	35
Three	13	18
Four	10	19
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	38	39
One adult with children	8	9
Two or more adults with children	23	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	67%	73%
Not a vacation trip	32	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	48%	49%
Not a weekend trip	50	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 141.0 million auto/truck/rv trips,
309.0 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

On the average, 6.3 million U.S. adults traveled on business or to attend a convention during each month of 1981's third quarter. In all, a total of just over 29 million trips and more than 40 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during the three-month period.

The South hosted more business/convention travelers than any other regions, garnering 23 percent of the total. The George Washington Country and the Mountain West regions received the smallest shares. More business/convention travelers went to large cities than to any other single type of area.

Business and convention travel during the third quarter tended to be longer than average in distance, but shorter in duration. Forty-two percent of all business/convention travel involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 600 miles or more. Thirty-nine percent included durations of two to three nights, while one-quarter were trips of one night or less.

One-half of all the business and convention travel occurring during the third quarter was taken by those earning $30,000 or more, annually. Persons earning less than $10,000 accounted for only four percent.

Business and convention travelers preferred hotels, motels and motor hotels as overnight accommodations and stayed in such facilities during 68 percent of all person-trips.

The Great Lakes Country region produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers this quarter, nearly one-fourth of the total, while New England produced the least. The greatest percentage of these travelers came from small cities.

Sixty-one percent of all third quarter travel for business or convention purposes occurred by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. Air travel accounted for one-third of these trips.

Business/convention travel parties typically were small. One-half of all such person-trips involved only one or two persons. Twelve percent of this primarily work-oriented travel was considered to be vacation travel as well, and 20 percent occurred over weekends.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	37%
Small SMSA	33	33
Not an SMSA	23	24
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	8%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	20	23
Great Lakes Country	16	18
Mountain West	7	7
Frontier West	12	11
Far West and Hawaii	20	17
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	25%
300-399 miles	7	7
400-599 miles	16	19
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	20	19
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	5	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	13%	9%
One night	18	16
2 to 3 nights	35	39
4 to 9 nights	27	25
10 nights or more	7	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	4%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	24
$20,000 - $29,999	14	14
$30,000 or more	56	50
Not reported	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	15%	18%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	68	68
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	3
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	3
Camper/rv/tent	1	3
Other	3	4
No nights	13	12

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	12	10
George Washington Country	12	11
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	20	24
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	9	9
Far West	18	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	36%
Small SMSA	41	40
Not an SMSA	22	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	59%	61%
Airplane	36	32
Bus	2	4
Train	3	3
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	71%	15%
Two	23	35
Three	2	18
Four	3	19
Five or more	1	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	71%	51%
Two or more adults, without children	21	33
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	3	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	10%	12%
Not a vacation trip	89	87
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	19%	20%
Not a weekend trip	79	78
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.1 million business/convention trips,
40.5 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

Americans took almost 123 million trips and just over 272 million person-trips for pleasure purposes during the third quarter of 1981. On the average, 38.4 million adults, or about 23 percent of the total U.S. adult population, took a trip to visit friends or relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment during each month of the July-September, 1981 period.

The South was the most frequented regional destination for pleasure travelers, garnering 22 percent of the total. New England and the Mountain West regions hosted the smallest numbers of such travelers. More pleasure travelers preferred rural areas of the country to any other type.

Pleasure travel continued to show moderate distances and durations this quarter. Sixty percent of all pleasure travel involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 600 miles and 57 percent included durations of three nights or less.

Middle income Americans ($10,000-$29,999) were responsible for 45 percent of all pleasure travel this quarter. Those earning higher annual incomes reported 35 percent of the total.

The homes of friends and relatives were somewhat more popular than commercial lodging as overnight accommodations among pleasure travelers.

The South and the Great Lakes Country regions each produced 22 percent of all pleasure travel this quarter. Those residing in New England and the Mountain West regions were the least active pleasure travelers, generating only six percent each. By area of residence, 37 percent of all pleasure travelers came from large cities, more than any other area.

Most pleasure travel this quarter occurred by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (88 percent). Only eight percent was taken by air.

Pleasure travel parties were slightly larger than the average this quarter, with more than half of all person-trips involving three persons or more persons, and fifty percent including children.

Eighty-four percent of all pleasure person-trips were considered by respondents to be vacation travel, and nearly half occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail pleasure travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	22%	20%
Small SMSA	29	29
Not an SMSA	41	43
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	12	11
The South	20	22
Great Lakes Country	18	18
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	9	11
Far West and Hawaii	13	13
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
273.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	27%
300-399 miles	19	18
400-599 miles	14	15
600-999 miles	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	10	11
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	6%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	37	37
4 to 9 nights	27	27
10 nights or more	15	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	25	25
$20,000 - $29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	31	35
Not reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	45%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	37	38
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	5	5
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	8	10
Other	3	2
No nights	7	6

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	12	13
The South	21	22
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure tirps,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	37%
Small SMSA	35	35
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	83%	88%
Airplane	10	8
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	36	33
Three	14	19
Four	11	20
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	36	34
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	24	41
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	83%	84%
Not a vacation trip	17	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	49%	48%
Not a weekend trip	50	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 122.7 million pleasure trips,
272.1 million pleasure person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Americans took 117 million trips and over 260 million person-trips for vacations during 1981's third quarter. A monthly average of 34 million U.S. adults, or 21 percent of the total adult population, took vacation trips during this period.

As a destination, The South received the largest share of vacation travel, with 19 percent of the total. Destinations in rural areas of the country were preferred by vacation travelers this quarter, while large cities were visited least.

Vacationers tended to travel slightly farther away from home than did other travelers this quarter. Thirty-four percent of all vacation person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 600 miles or more. Durations were typically longer with 47 percent of all vacation travelers spending four nights or more away from home.

Adults in all income categories traveled on vacations this quarter, although 37 percent of such travel occurred among those with annual incomes of $30,000 or more.

The primary purpose of taking a vacation trip was for "other pleasure" purposes such as entertainment, outdoor recreation or sightseeing (57 percent). Not suprisingly, therefore, the use of campers, recreational vehicles, tents and owned or rented vacation homes was more frequent among vacation travelers than others. The homes of friends and relatives and commercial lodging facilities were reported as overnight accommodations almost equally.

Regionally, the top producer of vacation travel this quarter was the Great Lakes Country region, where 22 percent of these person-trips originated. New England and the Mountain West generated the least. The greatest number of vacation travelers came from large cities, while rural areas produced the fewest.

Vacationers traveled primarily by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (87 percent of the total), while only 9 percent of such travel occurred by air.

The average travel party size for vacation travel was 2.2 persons, slightly larger than the average. Fifty-three percent of all vacation person-trips included three persons or more and one-half included children. Forty-four percent of all vacation person-trips during the this period involved weekend travel.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	22%	20%
Small SMSA	28	28
Not an SMSA	40	43
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	17	18
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	10	11
Far West and Hawaii	13	13
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	23%	24%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	14	15
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	4%
One night	12	11
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	31	29
10 nights or more	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	23	23
$20,000 - $29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	34	37
Not reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	43%	41%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	42
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	5	6
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	3	3
Camper/rv/tent	10	12
Other	3	2
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	13	13
The South	16	16
Great Lakes Country	20	22
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	34%	32%
Other pleasure	53	57
Business/convention	2	2
Other	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	42%	41%
Small SMSA	34	35
Not an SMSA	24	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	81%	87%
Airplane	13	9
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	14%
Two	36	33
Three	15	20
Four	11	20
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	37	34
One adult with children	8	10
Two or more adults with children	25	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	45%	44%
Not a weekend trip	54	55
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 117.0 million vacation trips,
260.4 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

Americans took almost 78 million trips and nearly 166 million weekend person-trips during the third quarter of 1981. A monthly average of 22.2 million U.S. adults took weekend trips during this three-month period.

More weekend travel was destined to The South than to any other region, while the Mountain West received the least. Nearly half visited rural areas of the country.

Weekend travel tended to cover shorter distances than the average. Fifty-nine percent of all weekend person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. As expected, nearly all weekend travel involved durations of three nights or less.

The distribution of weekend travel by family income was similar to that for all travel taken during 1981's third quarter. Persons with annual family incomes over $30,000 accounted for one third of all weekend travel. Weekend travelers in the lowest bracket took only eight percent of the total.

The largest percentage of weekend travel was taken for "other pleasure" purposes. Weekend travelers visiting friends and relatives accounted for about one-third. The homes of friends and relatives, however, were the most popular overnight accommodations, used during 43 percent of all weekend person-trips.

The South originated the largest share of weekend travelers this quarter. The fewest number came from New England and the Mountain West regions. Both large and small cities each produced 36 percent of all weekend travelers.

Personal motor vehicles were overwhelmingly the most popular mode of transportation for weekend person-trips. Four percent traveled by air, while six percent reached their destination by another mode.

Weekend travel parties were slightly larger than average during the third quarter. Forty-six percent of such travel was taken by travel parties of three or more persons; the same percentage of all weekend person-trips included children. Sixty-nine percent of all weekend person-trips recorded during the third quarter was also vacation travel.

The tables that follow detail U.S. weekend travel during the third quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	19%
Small SMSA	29	31
Not an SMSA	45	48
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	12	10
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	11	12
Far West and Hawaii	15	14
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	34%	36%
300-399 miles	23	23
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	9	9
1,000-1,999 miles	7	6
2,000 miles or more	3	2
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	9%
One night	21	21
2 to 3 nights	59	59
4 to 9 nights	12	11
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	26	28
$20,000 - $29,999	20	18
$30,000 or more	32	34
Not reported	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	43%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	3	3
Camper/rv/tent	8	9
Other	3	2
No nights	8	9

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	21	23
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	11	13
Far West	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	35%	34%
Other pleasure	42	45
Business/convention	6	5
Other	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Third Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	38%	36%
Small SMSA	37	36
Not an SMSA	25	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	87%	91%
Airplane	6	4
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	16%
Two	41	38
Three	11	15
Four	10	19
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Third Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	39	39
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	22	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	68%	69%
Not a vacation trip	32	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 77.7 million weekend trips,
165.6 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

The 1981 National Travel Survey indicates that by the end of September, 64 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home, seven percentage points higher than at this time last year. On the average, 42.2 million adults traveled during each month of the first three quarters of 1981. In all, nearly 439 million trips and 887 million person-trips were reported for the year-to-date.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips taken for different purposes and by various transportation modes during 1981's first, second and third quarters, and for the year-to-date. The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 have been adjusted to the new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population and are comparable to data presented for the second and third quarters. Therefore,the first quarter, 1981 figures in this report are slightly different from those appearing the the publication, 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report.

Survey results indicate that the level of travel during the third quarter was only slightly above that reported during the second. This represents a change from 1979 and 1980 when travel during the summer months increased substantially over the previous two quarters. Actual declines were noted from the second quarter for certain types of travel.

Overall, the number of adults traveling each month during the third quarter grew 11 percent over the April-June period. Trips and person-trips were both up seven percent and the average travel party size was 2.0 persons per trip, the same as reported during the second quarter of 1981.

As might be expected during the summer months, the incidence of pleasure-oriented and vacation travel was generally higher than in earlier months. This year, however, there was a 12 percent drop in the number of travelers visiting friends and relatives as compared to 1981's second quarter. Vacation travel rose 20 percent during the same period. Trips taken for business and convention purposes, however, declined moderately from the previous quarter.

Travel by personal motor vehicle was up nine percent, while air travel showed a smaller increase over the April-June period. Weekend person-trips numbered three percent more in the third quarter than in the second.

Details on travel during the first and second quarters of 1981 are published in the 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report and 1981 National Travel Survey: 2nd Quarter Report, each available from the U.S. Travel Data Center, for $50.00.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1981

U.S. Adults (millions)

Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter[1]	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	163.3	164.7	165.3	164.4
Took one or more trips	29.4	46.1	51.2	42.2
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	11.6	16.4	15.8	14.6
Other pleasure	6.7	17.0	22.6	15.4
Business/convention	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/rv	23.6	37.3	42.9	34.6
Air	4.1	5.6	6.2	16.8
Vacation trip	14.0	28.5	34.0	25.5
Weekend trip	15.1	20.4	22.2	19.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 have been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Third Quarters, 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)				Person-trips (millions)			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	93.1	166.8	178.8	438.7	179.1	342.0	366.3	887.4
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends and relatives	34.7	56.1	51.9	142.7	74.8	121.8	107.4	304.0
Other pleasure	19.6	56.7	70.8	147.1	41.7	125.1	164.7	331.5
Business/convention	27.3	27.3	29.1	83.7	40.8	41.7	40.5	123.0
Mode of Transport								
Auto/truck/rv	70.9	131.1	141.0	343.0	149.3	284.7	309.0	743.0
Air	16.7	24.9	27.6	69.2	22.1	38.4	40.2	100.7
Vacation trip	44.9	97.5	117.0	259.4	92.4	217.2	260.4	570.0
Weekend trip	45.9	70.8	77.7	194.4	94.4	161.1	165.6	421.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] The data presented for the first quarter of 1981 have been revised based on recently released data from the 1980 of Population. Therefore, the figures reported are slightly different from those appearing in the publication, 1981 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report.

U.S. TRAVEL DURING THIRD QUARTER, 1981
COMPARED TO THIRD QUARTER, 1980

The tables in this section compare significant aspects of travel during the third quarter of 1981 to travel during the same period of 1980. The monthly average number of traveling adults, the total number of trips and person-trips recorded, and the percent distribution of these trips and person-trips by selected characteristics are shown for each year. The data presented for the third quarter of 1980 have been adjusted to the new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population and are comparable to data presented for the third quarter of 1981. Therefore, the third quarter, 1981 figures in this report are slightly different from those reported in the _1980 National Travel Survey: Third Quarter Report_.

Table 9A and 9B indicate that after six months of sustained high rates of growth over the previous year, travel by Americans increased only slightly during the third quarter of 1981, as compared to the same three-month period of 1980. Even though both the number of adults traveling each month and the number of trips that they took rose eight percent, person-trips were up less than one percent from the previous year. This reflects a drop in the average travel party size from 2.2 persons per trip in the third quarter of 1980 to 2.0 for the comparable period of 1981.

Travel to visit friends and relatives was somewhat more popular this year than last and showed a six percent increase on a person-trip basis. Travel for "other pleasure" and business/convention purposes, however, declined five percent and eight percent, respectively. The largest decline in third quarter travel as compared to last year, however, was centered predictably among air travelers.

Distances and durations were also shorter this year than in 1980. The average round-trip distance fell to 820 miles this quarter from 920 miles recorded during the third quarter of 1980. The average duration of trips taken this quarter also declined from 5.1 nights in 1980's third quarter to 4.9 nights this year.

Little change was registered in the percent distribution of person-trips by type of lodging. As in the third quarter of 1980, travelers used the homes of friends and relatives, and commercial lodging facilities about equally. Each accounted for approximately 40 percent of total person-trips. Person-trips involving nights spent in rented or owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes numbered fewer than in the third quarter of 1981, while the use of tents, campers and recreational vehicles and "other" types of overnight accommodations was comparable to last year.

Table 9H reveals that the percentage of travel taken by personal motor vehicle remained unchanged from last year at this time. Travel by air, however, was down 19 percent on a person-trip basis. Use of other common carriers was somewhat more popular this year than last.

Seventy-one percent of all third quarter, 1981 travel was for vacations, compared to 69 percent during the same period of 1980. The level of weekend travel during 1981's third quarter was virtually unchanged from last year.

Details on travel during 1980 are published in a series of quarterly reports, available from the Data Center for $17.00 each, and in a Full-Year 1980 report, available for $75.00.

Table 9A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	U.S. Adults (millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1981	1980	1981	1980
Total population	165.3	163.0	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	51.2	47.2	31	29
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	15.8	14.1	10	9
Other pleasure	22.6	22.6	14	14
Business/convention	6.3	5.6	4	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	42.9	39.4	26	24
Air	6.2	6.4	4	4
Vacation trip	34.0	33.6	21	21
Weekend trip	22.2	20.0	13	12

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 9B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trips Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1981	Trips (millions) 1980	Person-trips (millions) 1981	Person-trips (millions) 1980
All trips	178.8	165.3	366.3	364.0
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	51.9	44.9	107.4	101.1
Other pleasure	70.8	75.4	164.7	173.3
Business/convention	29.1	26.0	40.5	44.0
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	141.0	128.1	309.0	302.1
Air	27.6	30.5	40.2	49.8
Vacation trip	117.0	109.8	260.4	252.9
Weekend trip	77.7	70.3	165.6	166.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 9C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
200-299 miles	26%	25%	26%	25%
300-399 miles	16	15	16	16
400-599 miles	16	15	16	17
600-999 miles	13	13	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	14	12	14
2,000 miles or more	9	10	8	9
Outside U.S.	8	8	8	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1981	1980	1981	1980
No nights	9%	5%	8%	4%
One night	15	11	14	10
2 to 3 nights	36	38	36	39
4 to 9 nights	27	32	27	32
10 nights or more	13	13	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Family Income	1981	1980	1981	1980
Less than $10,000	10%	11%	8%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	23	24	24	22
$20,000 - $29,999	19	27	19	29
$30,000 or more	35	31	37	32
Not reported	13	7	12	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Type of Lodging	1981	1980	1981	1980
Home of friends/relatives	39%	40%	40%	41%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	42	41	40
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	4	5	4	5
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	6	2	6
Camper/rv/tent	7	8	9	9
Other	3	3	2	2
No nights	9	5	8	4

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Visit friends/relatives	29%	27%	29%	28%
Other pleasure	40	46	45	48
Business/convention	16	16	11	12
Other	16	13	16	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Auto/truck/rv	79%	78%	84%	83%
Airplane	15	18	11	14
Bus	3	3	2	1
Train	1	1	1	*
Other	2	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
Vacation trip	65%	66%	71%	69%
Not a vacation trip	34	33	29	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

Table 9J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Weekend trip	43%	43%	45%	46%
Not a weekend trip	55	57	54	54
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1981 - 178.8 million trips,
366.3 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1980 - 165.3 million trips,
364.0 million person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of more than 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1976 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
THIRD QUARTER, 1981

Number of telephone numbers selected	15,000
Number of telephone calls completed	5,303
Number of interviews completed	2,994
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	928
Total number of qualifying trips	1,498

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING ERROR, THIRD QUARTER, 1981

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	5%	±1% *
Eastern Gateway	9	±1 *
George Washington Country	10	±1 *
The South	20	±3
Great Lakes Country	18	±2
Mountain West	6	±2 *
Frontier West	10	±2 *
Far West and Hawaii	14	±2 *
Outside U.S.	7	±1 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
TRIP DISTANCE			
200 - 299 miles	26%	±1%	
300 - 399 miles	16	±2	
400 - 599 miles	16	±3	
600 - 999 miles	13	±1	*
1,000 - 1,999 miles	12	±1	*
2,000 miles or more	9	±1	*
Outside U.S.	8	±1	*
TRIP DURATION			
No nights	9	±2	*
One night	15	±2	
2 - 3 nights	36	±2	
4 - 9 nights	27	±2	
10 nights or more	13	±1	*
FAMILY INCOME			
Less than $10,000	10	±1	*
$10,000 - $19,999	23	±1	
$20,000 - $29,999	19	±1	
$30,000 or more	35	±2	
TYPE OF LODGING			
Home of friends, relatives	39	±2	
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	±2	
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1	**
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	2	±1	**
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	7	±1	*
No nights	9	±2	*
ORIGIN REGION			
New England	6	±2	*
Eastern Gateway	10	±1	*
George Washington Country	11	±1	*
The South	21	±2	
Great Lakes Country	21	±2	
Mountain West	7	±2	*
Frontier West	10	±1	*
Far West	15	±2	

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	29%	±3%
Other pleasure	40	±3
Business/convention	16	±3
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	79	±2
Air	15	±3
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	65	±1
Not vacation	34	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	43	±2
Not weekend	55	±2

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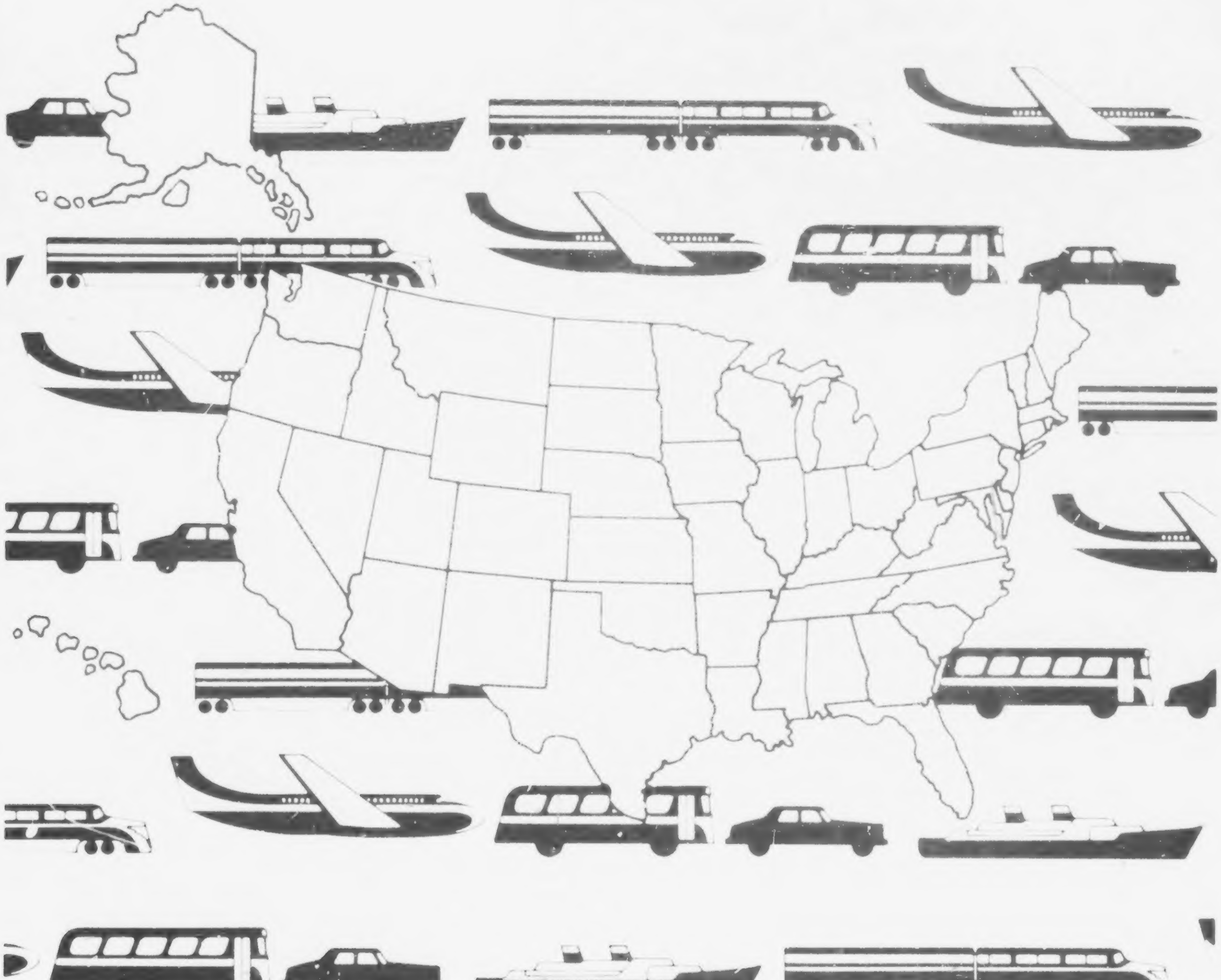
1981 National Travel Survey

4th Quarter Report



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1981 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FOURTH QUARTER

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts from the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979, 1980, and for the first and second quarters of 1981. These revisions may be obtained by writing to the Data Center.

These revisions affect the base numbers only. They do not affect the percent distributions shown in earlier reports.

United States Travel Data Center

Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifty Dollars

April 1982

The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early in 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy, and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of over 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immedidately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the fourth quarter of 1981. The report is arranged in a number of sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, and weekend travel. Each of these sections contains tables showing the percent distribution of trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section which shows the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the fourth quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportration, vacation and weekend travel. In addition, there is a section showing a summary of data for the year-to-date, and another section which provides a comparison of data for the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1980. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix A provides a description of the methodology used to conduct this survey; Appendix C shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the fourth quarter of 1981; and Appendix D discusses sampling error.

This is the fourth in a series of quarterly reports based on the 1981 National Travel Survey. Comparable reports are also available for each quarter of 1980 and 1979, as well as full-year reports based on the 1980 and 1979 National Travel Survey.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monhtly results of the survey are offered. Subscribers will receive complete tables of results within five weeks of each monthly wave of the survey, along with a brief analysis and comparison of data collected the previous year. Complete tables of results for each quarter and for full-year, 1979, 1980 and 1981 have been produced are are available for sale from the Data Center. For further information on either the addition of proprietary questions or subscriptions to the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

The fourth quarter brought the year to a close with the economy falling deeper into it's eighth postwar recession.

With the drop in industrial production, a surge in layoffs, rising unemployment, and personal spending on the decline, it is encouraging to find that fourth quarter travel grew almost 10 percent from the levels recorded during the same period of 1980. Travel prices continued to moderate, which may have contributed to Americans maintaining their holiday travel.

On the average, approximately 45.9 million U.S. adults (age 18+) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of 1981's fourth quarter. These travelers, representing 28 percent of the U.S. resident population, took an estimated 165 million trips and over 311 million person-trips during October, November and December of 1981. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of adults traveling, and Table 1B presents data on the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and for vacations and weekends during the fourth quarter of 1981.

The South was the most popular destination region during this period, garnering 21 percent of total person-trips, followed by the Great Lakes Country with 18 percent. The least traveled-to regions were New England, Eastern Gateway and the Mountain West. Rural parts of the country were the favored destination areas, receiving 37 percent of all person-trips, while large cities were visited by the fewest number of fourth quarter travelers.

Trip distances were moderate during the fourth quarter, averaging 860 miles per trip. Even though trip distances were shorter than the average for the same period of 1980, they were longer than third quarter, 1981 travel. Thirty-eight percent of all person-trips were within 400 straightline, round-trip miles from home and another 34 percent were between 400 and 1,000 miles. The average trip duration increased slightly from 1980. Travel including two-to-three nights away from home was most common, while trips lasting four nights or more represented 41 percent of all person-trips.

Persons earning less than $10,000 per year reported only eight percent of all person-trips this quarter. The upper income group earning $30,000 or more per year produced the most travel and was responsible for 37 percent of all person-trips taken during the last three months of the year.

Reflecting the holiday season, more travel was taken to visit friends and relatives during the fourth quarter than for any other single purpose. As the monthly results indicate, travel to visit friends and relatives was less frequent than "other pleasure" travel in October, but stronger in November and December, which are the traditional holiday months. "Other pleasure" travel during the fourth quarter for such activities as sightseeing, entertainment or outdoor recreation was the second most-reported reason for travel, which traveling for business or to attend a convention comprised 14 percent of the total.

Understandably, the homes of friends and relatives were the most popular type of overnight accommodations during the fourth quarter. Fifty percent reported use of such accommodations, while 35 percent stayed in hotels, motels, or motor hotels.

Twenty percent of all fourth quarter travelers came from the Great Lakes Country region and 18 percent were from The South. New England and the Mountain West regions produced the least. Thirty-seven percent of total travelers were residents of large cities. Rural areas produced the fewest number of travelers for the quarter.

Travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle accounted for 82 percent of all person-trips this quarter, while air travel represented 16 percent. Travel by bus, rail and "other" modes, when combined, accounted for only four percent of all person-trips.

Sixty-four percent of all fourth quarter person-trips included one or two persons, while 36 percent were taken by parties of three or more. Overall, children were less likely to be included in fourth quarter trips than during the third quarter.

Sixty-one percent of all travelers during the fourth quarter were on a vacation trip and 47 percent traveled over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	165.9	100%
Took one or more trips	45.9	28
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	20.2	12
Other pleasure	13.5	8
Business/convention	6.3	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	37.0	22
Air	7.4	5
Vacation trip	26.5	16
Weekend trip	21.1	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	165.0	311.4
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	65.1	135.6
Other pleasure	46.2	95.7
Business/convention	32.1	42.0
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	125.4	251.1
Air	33.0	48.3
Vacation trip	91.2	189.3
Weekend trip	71.7	145.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	27%	26%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	36	37
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	10	11
The South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	18	18
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	14
Far West and Hawaii	16	15
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	23%
300-399 miles	15	15
400-599 miles	17	19
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	9%	9%
One night	14	12
2 to 3 nights	37	37
4 to 9 nights	29	30
10 nights or more	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	22	21
$20,000 - $29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	35	37
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	47%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	35
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	3
Other	2	2
No nights	9	9

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	15	18
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	39%	44%
Other pleasure	28	31
Business/convention	20	14
Other	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips.
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	37%
Small SMSA	33	34
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	77%	82%
Airplane	20	16
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	43%	23%
Two	39	41
Three	8	12
Four	7	15
Five or more	3	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	42%	23%
Two or more adults, without children	38	42
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	13	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	55%	61%
Not a vacation trip	44	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	43%	47%
Not a weekend trip	55	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

A total of 33 million trips and 48 million person-trips were taken by air during the fourth quarter of 1981. A monthly average of 7.4 million U.S. adults traveled by air during each month of the quarter.

The Far West and Hawaii region garnered 22 percent of all air person-trips, more than any other region. New England, Eastern Gateway and the Mountain West regions each received only four percent of the total. Large and small cities each received more than one-third of all fourth-quarter air travel. Seventeen percent flew to destinations outside the U.S.

Fifty-four percent of all air person-trips involved distances of 1,000 straight-line, round-trip miles or more. Longer-than-average durations are also typical of air travelers. This quarter, 66 percent of all air person-trips lasted four nights or longer.

Nearly half of all fourth quarter air travel was reported by persons with family incomes of $30,000 or more per year. Thirty-six percent were middle income Americans ($10,000-$29,999 annually), while only six percent of fourth quarter air travelers earned less.

No single purpose for travel predominated among air travelers. Nearly one-third visited friends and relatives, another one-third traveled for business and convention purposes, and only slightly less were engaged in "other pleasure" activities. Commercial lodging was preferred by the majority of air travelers (55 percent).

Eastern Gateway and Frontier West originated more air travel during the fourth quarter than any other region, with almost one-fifth of the total each. Nearly two-thirds of all fourth quarter air travelers were from large cities, while the smallest percentage resided in rural areas.

Eighty-eight percent of all air person-trips were taken by travel parties comprised of one or two persons. Only 15 percent included children.

During the fourth quarter, 62 percent of all air travelers considered their trip to be vacation-oriented. Only 17 percent occurred over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail U.S. air travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	42%	39%
Small SMSA	34	34
Not an SMSA	9	10
Outside U.S.	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	16	17
Great Lakes Country	9	7
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	14
Far West and Hawaii	21	22
Outside U.S.	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	2%
300-399 miles	6	5
400-599 miles	9	7
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	19	17
2,000 miles or more	34	37
Outside U.S.	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	2%
One night	7	7
2 to 3 nights	30	25
4 to 9 nights	40	45
10 nights or more	21	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000 - $19,999	15	16
$20,000 - $29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	46	48
Not reported	12	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	39%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	55	55
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	0	0
Other	3	3
No nights	3	2

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person=trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	8%
Eastern Gateway	20	19
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	13	14
Great Lakes Country	13	11
Mountain West	8	8
Frontier West	19	19
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	31%	32%
Other pleasure	23	27
Business/convention	37	31
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	65%	62%
Small SMSA	24	27
Not an SMSA	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	62%	42%
Two	34	46
Three	4	7
Four	1	3
Five or more	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	62%	42%
Two or more adults, without children	30	41
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	3	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2L: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	55%	62%
Not a vacation trip	45	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	19%	17%
Not a weekend trip	80	81
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.0 million air trips,
48.3 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

More than 125 million trips and just over 251 million person-trips were taken using automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles during the fourth quarter of 1981. An average of 37 million adults took one or more trips using personal motor vehicles during this period.

The South and the Great Lakes Country were the leading travel destination regions for automobile, truck or recreational vehicle travel. More travelers using these modes were destined to rural areas than to any other areas of the country.

Personal motor vehicle travel usually covers shorter distances than travel by other modes. Forty-five percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips taken during the fourth quarter were within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles of home. Travel by these modes also tends to involve fewer nights away from home. During the fourth quarter, 65 percent of all personal motor vehicle person-trips lasted three nights or less.

Adults with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more took the greatest percentage of auto/truck/rv person-trips this quarter, reflecting their greater propensity to travel in general. The lowest income families reported taking only eight percent of these person-trips.

Like total travel, nearly half of all auto/truck/rv person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives (47 percent), while "other pleasure" travel comprised 32 percent. Correspondingly, 53 percent of all auto/truck/rv travelers stayed overnight in the homes of friends and relatives, and 31 percent lodged in commercial facilities.

The Great Lakes Country was the leading producer of auto/truck/rv travel this quarter, generating 22 percent of the total. During the fourth quarter, travel by these modes originated almost equally from large cities, small cities and rural areas.

Travel parties using personal motor vehicles were larger than the average, with 41 percent of these person-trips involving at least three persons. Children were included in 39 perpercent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Sixty-one percent of the auto/truck/rv person-trips taken during the fourth quarter were considered to be vacation trips. Just over half occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail U.S. auto/truck/rv travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	24%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	42	41
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	11	12
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	21	20
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	14
Far West and Hawaii	15	14
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	28%
300-399 miles	18	17
400-599 miles	19	21
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	10	9
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	11%	10%
One night	16	14
2 to 3 nights	39	41
4 to 9 nights	26	27
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	24	22
$20,000 - $29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	32	36
Not reported	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	50%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	31
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	1	1
No nights	11	10

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	23	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	15	18
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	43%	47%
Other pleasure	29	32
Business/convention	15	11
Other	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	31%	31%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	33	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	19%
Two	40	40
Three	9	13
Four	9	17
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	38%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	39	41
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	15	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	56%	61%
Not a vacation trip	44	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	51%	54%
Not a weekend trip	47	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 125.4 million auto/truck/rv trips,
251.1 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

On the average, 6.3 million U.S. adults traveled for business or to attend a convention during each month of 1981's fourth quarter. In all, a total of 32 million trips and 42 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during the three month period.

The Great Lakes Country region hosted more business/convention travelers than any other region this quarter. Business/convention travelers were destined more often to small cities than to other areas, while they traveled to rural areas the least.

Business and convention travel during the fourth quarter involved longer distances than the average trip, but shorter-than-average durations. Thirty-two percent of all business/convention person-trips covered 600 straight-line, round-trip miles or more. Three-quarters of all business/convention travelers spent three nights or less away from home. The majority of business and convention travelers (69 percent) stayed in commercial lodging facilities during the fourth quarter.

Almost one-half of all business/convention travel was taken by persons with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Middle income adults took nearly as many trips for these purposes, while those in the lowest income category accounted for only one percent of the total.

Twenty-three percent of all business/convention person-trips originated in the Great Lakes Country region, more than that produced by any other region this quarter. Equal shares of business/convention travel came from large cities and small cities (36 percent) this quarter, more than from rural areas.

Sixty percent of all business and convention travel was taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. Thirty-six percent of all business/convention travelers went by air.

During 1981's fourth quarter, eighty-seven percent of all such person-trips involved only one or two persons. Twelve percent of these person-trips included children.

Only 18 percent of all business/convention travel was considered to be vacation travel as well, and 26 percent occurred over weekends.

The tables that follow detail U.S. business/convention travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	32%
Small SMSA	36	36
Not an SMSA	26	24
Outside U.S.	4	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	18	17
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	11	11
Far West and Hawaii	18	17
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	14	13
400-599 miles	17	19
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	12	10
2,000 miles or more	11	11
Outside U.S.	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	14%	14%
One night	23	22
2 to 3 nights	40	38
4 to 9 nights	20	22
10 nights or more	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	2%	1%
$10,000 - $19,999	16	19
$20,000 - $29,999	24	23
$30,000 or more	51	47
Not reported	7	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	15%	16%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	71	69
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	2
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	1	1
Other	1	1
No nights	14	14

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	9%
Eastern Gateway	18	16
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	13	14
Great Lakes Country	20	23
Mountain West	8	8
Frontier West	12	12
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	40%	36%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	25	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	59%	60%
Airplane	37	36
Bus	3	2
Train	0	0
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	78%	59%
Two	18	28
Three	3	6
Four	1	3
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	78%	59%
Two or more adults, without children	18	27
One adult with children	2	2
Two or more adults with children	4	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	13%	18%
Not a vacation trip	87	82
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	20%	26%
Not a weekend trip	78	71
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.1 million business/convention trips,
42.0 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

Americans took over 111 million trips and 231 million person-trips for pleasure purposes during the fourth quarter of 1981. On the average, 33.7 million U.S. adults took a trip to visit friends or relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment during each month of the October-December period.

The South and the Great Lakes Country were the leading destination regions for pleasure travelers this quarter: each received about one-fifth of all pleasure person-trips. The greatest percent of pleasure travelers were destined to rural areas, while the smallest proportion visited large cities.

Pleasure travel this quarter was slightly shorter in distance than the average, but included more nights away from home. Fifty-eight percent of pleasure person-trips were within 600 straight-line, round-trip miles. Forty-five percent of all pleasure travel involved duration of four nights or more.

Pleasure travelers used the homes of friends and relatives more often than any other type of accommodations. Twenty-nine percent stayed in hotels, motels or motor hotels, and eight percent lodged in other facilities.

Adults with family incomes of at least $30,000 per year reported over one-third of all fourth quarter pleasure person-trips. Less than 10 percent were taken by those in the lowest income category.

The Great Lakes Country, the Frontier West and The South produced the greatest number of pleasure travelers this quarter. More pleasure-oriented person-trips were produced by large cities than by smaller areas.

Most pleasure travel this quarter was taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (84 percent). Thirteen percent occurred by air.

Pleasure travel parties were larger than average, with 41 percent of all pleasure person-trips involving three persons or more. Forty percent included children.

Three-quarters of all pleasure travel taken during the fourth quarter was considered to be vacation travel. One-half occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail U.S. pleasure travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	24%
Small SMSA	32	32
Not an SMSA	36	37
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	7%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	10	11
The South	22	20
Great Lakes Country	19	19
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	12	13
Far West and Hawaii	15	14
Outside U.S.	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	23%
300-399 miles	16	17
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	12	10
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	6%
One night	10	10
2 to 3 nights	37	39
4 to 9 nights	32	32
10 nights or more	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips.
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	24	22
$20,000 - $29,999	19	20
$30,000 or more	31	35
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	57%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	29	29
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	2
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	3	2
Camper/rv/tent	2	3
Other	1	1
No nights	6	6

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	12	13
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	16	19
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	38%	38%
Small SMSA	34	35
Not an SMSA	28	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	81%	84%
Airplane	16	13
Bus	1	1
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	16%
Two	44	42
Three	9	13
Four	8	17
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	42	44
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	18	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	73%	75%
Not a vacation trip	27	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	50%	50%
Not a weekend trip	49	49
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 111.3 million pleasure trips,
231.3 million pleasure person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

A monthly average of 26.5 million U.S. adults took one or more vacation trips during the fourth quarter of 1981. In all, over 91 million trips and 189 million person-trips were recorded as vacation travel during this period.

The South was the leading destination region for vacationers, receiving 22 percent of total vacation person-trips. The vacation traveler visited small cities and rural areas equally this quarter (34 percent, each), while large cities attracted the smallest number (23 percent). Eight percent of all vaction travelers visited areas outside the U.S.

Vacation travel is generally longer in distance and duration than the average trip. During the fourth quarter, 41 percent of all vacation person-trips were at least 600 straight-line, round-trip miles from home. In addition, more than half included duration of four nights or more.

Thirty-seven percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by those with annual family income of $30,000 or more, while those earning less than $10,000 annually, reported less than 10 percent of the total.

More than half of all vacation travelers visited friends and relatives during this holiday season. An additional 40 percent traveled for entertainment, sightseeing or outdoor recreation purposes. Understandably, more than half stayed overnight in the homes of friends and relatives, while 37 percent preferred commercial lodging facilities.

The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions were the number one producers of vacation travel this quarter, followed closely by The South. More vacation person-trips were taken by residents of large cities than other areas, while those living in rural areas reported the fewest number of such trips.

Vacationers traveled primarily by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (80 percent), while 16 percent was by air.

The average vacation travel party was larger than for travel in general. Forty percent of such person-trips consisted of three persons or more, and 37 percent included children.

During the fourth quarter, 46 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	23%
Small SMSA	34	34
Not an SMSA	33	34
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	5	6
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	13	14
Far West and Hawaii	18	16
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	20%
300-399 miles	13	14
400-599 miles	16	18
600-999 miles	16	16
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	13	12
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	3%
One night	10	10
2 to 3 nights	35	37
4 to 9 nights	36	36
10 nights or more	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	21	20
$20,000 - $29,999	18	19
$30,000 or more	34	37
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	54%	54%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	37
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	3	2
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	2	2
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	20	19
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	19
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	51%	51%
Other pleasure	39	40
Business/convention	4	3
Other	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	38%
Small SMSA	33	34
Not an SMSA	28	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	77%	80%
Airplane	20	16
Bus	1	1
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	47	45
Three	9	13
Four	9	17
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	31%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	47	47
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	16	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	45%	46%
Not a weekend trip	54	53
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.2 million vacation trips,
189.3 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

Americans took almost 72 million trips and more than 145 million person-trips over weekends during the fourth quarter of 1981. This represents an monthly average of 21.1 million U.S. adults who took a trip over a weekend or long weekend during October, November and December of 1981.

The preferred destination region for weekend travelers was the Great Lakes Country which hosted 21 percent of all such person-trips, followed by The South. Forty percent of all weekend person-trips were destined to rural parts of the country. Large cities received the smallest share.

By definition, weekend travel is usually shorter in both distance and duration than the average trip. Nearly half of all such person-trips were within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home. Further, almost three-quarters involved durations of one to three nights.

Middle income Americans ($10,000-$29,999) took 46 percent of all weekend person-trips this quarter, while those earning more reported 34 percent of the total.

One-half of the weekend travelers visited friends and relatives, and an additional 31 percent traveled for "other pleasure" purposes. Not surprisingly, 53 percent stayed overnight in the homes of their friends or relatives, while 31 percent lodged in hotels, motels or motor hotels.

About one-fifth of all weekend person-trips originated in the Great Lakes Country and the Frontier West regions, the two largest regional producer of such travelers this quarter. Weekend travelers resided most often in large or small cities, while the smallest share came from rural parts of the U.S.

Fourth quarter weekend travel occurred almost entirely by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (93 percent). Only six percent arrived at their destination by air.

Weekend travel parties were larger than average. Forty-two percent of such travel was taken by parties of three persons or more and nearly the same percentage included children.

Sixty percent of all weekend person-trips recorded during these last three months of the year were also considered to be vacation travel.

The tables that follow detail U.S. weekend travel during the fourth quarter of 1981, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	25%	26%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	40	40
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	8%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	22	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	13
Far West and Hawaii	15	14
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	28%	28%
300-399 miles	21	20
400-599 miles	22	25
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	8	6
2,000 miles or more	3	2
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Talbe 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	8%
One night	15	15
2 to 3 nights	58	57
4 to 9 nights	20	20
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	26	23
$20,000 - $29,999	21	23
$30,000 or more	32	34
Not reported	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	52%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	31
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1
Camper/rv/tent	3	4
Other	*	*
No nights	10	8

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	9%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	18	17
Great Lakes Country	20	22
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	20
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	47%	50%
Other pleasure	30	31
Business/convention	9	8
Other	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	37%
Small SMSA	36	35
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	90%	93%
Airplane	9	6
Bus	*	*
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	37%	18%
Two	41	40
Three	9	13
Four	10	19
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party St.ucture, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	37%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	39	41
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	16	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	58%	60%
Not a vacation trip	41	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.7 million weekend trips,
145.2 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

By the end of 1981, 68 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home, as indicated by the National Travel Survey. On the average, 42.8 million U.S. adults traveled during each month of the year. Overall, there were almost 595 million trips and nearly 1.2 billion person-trips taken during 1981.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips taken for different purposes and by various transportation modes during each of 1981's four quarters, and for the full-year.

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts for the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979 and 1980, and for the first and second quarters of 1981. These revisions may be obtained by writing to the Data Center.

The survey indicates that the number of trips taken during the fourth quarter fell eight percent from the levels recorded during the usually high-volume third quarter. The number of person-trips declined at a faster rate because of a reduction in the average travel party size from 2.1 persons during the third quarter to 1.9 persons per trip during the fourth quarter.

There was a significant increase in travel to visit friends and relatives during the fourth quarter, which may be attributed to the holiday season. Travel for this purpose rose 25 percent over the second and third quarter levels. In addition, travel for business or to attend a convention was greater than at any other time during the year.

Travel using automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles occurred less often than during the second or third quarters of 1981. More travel by air, however, occurred during the fourth quarter than during any other quarter of the year. The number of air person-trips grew 20 percent over the third quarter, when the air traffic controllers' strike may have depressed this market.

Fourth quarter vacation and weekend travel surpassed only first quarter levles. Travel parties averaged 2.1 persons per trip for vacation travel, and 2.0 for weekend travel, both slightly smaller than travel parties for second and third quarter travel.

Details on travel during the first, second and third quarters of 1981 are published in individual quarterly reports, available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $50.00 each. A report on the full-year results of the 1981 National Travel Survey will be available by June, 1982 for $85, prepaid.

Table 8A: Monthly Average of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics First through Fourth Quarters, 1981

U.S. Adults (Millions)

Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter*	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-date
Total population	164.2	164.8	165.3	165.9	165.1
Took one or more trips	29.4	44.5	51.2	45.9	42.8
Purpose of trip					
Visit friends/ relatives	11.6	15.8	15.8	20.2	15.9
Other pleasure	6.7	16.4	22.6	13.5	14.8
Business/ convention	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3
Mode of transportation					
Auto/truck/rv	23.6	36.0	42.9	37.0	34.9
Air	4.1	5.4	6.2	7.5	5.8
Vacation trip	14.0	27.5	34.0	26.5	25.5
Weekend trip	15.1	19.7	22.2	21.1	19.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*These data also reflect other revisions made in the original second quarter data.

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Fourth Quarters, 1981

	Trips (Millions)					Person-trips (Millions)				
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd* Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-date	1st Quarter	2nd* Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-date
All trips	93.1	157.6	178.8	165.0	594.5	179.1	308.8	366.3	311.4	1,165.6
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends/ relatives	34.7	52.6	51.9	65.1	204.3	74.8	108.7	107.4	135.6	426.5
Other pleasure	19.6	52.9	70.8	46.2	189.5	41.7	114.8	164.7	95.7	416.9
Business/ convention	27.3	26.7	29.1	32.1	115.2	40.8	36.8	40.5	42.0	160.1
Mode of transport										
Auto/truck/rv	70.9	123.4	141.0	125.4	460.7	149.3	256.8	309.0	251.1	966.2
Air	16.7	24.0	27.6	33.0	101.3	22.1	35.9	40.2	48.3	146.5
Vacation trip	44.9	91.3	117.0	91.2	344.4	92.4	195.4	260.4	189.3	737.5
Weekend trip	45.9	67.3	77.7	71.7	262.6	94.4	146.8	165.6	145.2	552.0

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*These data also reflect other revisions made in the original second quarter data.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

U.S. TRAVEL DURING FOURTH QUARTER, 1981
COMPARED TO FOURTH QUARTER, 1980

The tables in this section compare significant aspects of travel during the fourth quarter of 1981 to travel during the same period of 1980. The monthly average number of traveling adults, the total number of trips and person-trips recorded, and the percent distribution of these trips and person-trips by selected characterisitics are shown for each year.

The National Travel Survey data series has been revised to reflect new population counts for the 1980 Census of Population. Revised base estimates of the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips have been prepared for each quarter and the full-year of 1979 and 1980, and for the first and second quarters of 1981. These revisions may be obtained by writing to the Data Center.

Table 9A and 9B indicate that even though the economy was deeply entrenched in recession, the number of adults traveling each month of the quarter rose 17 percent over 1980 and averaged nearly 46 million. Travel by Americans, as measured by the number of person-trips, increased nearly 10 percent over travel during the same period of last year. The number of trips increased somewhat more, reflecting the drop in the average travel party size from 2.0 persons per trip during the fourth quarter of 1980 to 1.9 persons in 1981.

Even though the majority of fourth quarter travelers during 1981 and 1980 visited friends and relatives, there was a slight decline in the number of person-trips for this purpose in 1981. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as sightseeing, entertainment and outdoor recreation, however, grew substantially from year-earlier levels. Business and convention travel was up slightly over the fourth quarter of 1980.

Trip distances were somewhat shorter during 1981's fourth quarter than during the same period of 1980. Distances averaged 860 miles per trip, compared to 900 miles during 1980. On the other hand, trip durations were slightly longer. The average number of nights per trip increased to 4.6 nights from 4.4 nights recorded in fourth quarter, 1980.

There were fewer middle income Americans traveling during 1981's fourth quarter than during the same period of 1980. The number of person-trips taken by those with family incomes between $10,000 and $29,999 fell 14 percent from the year before. Interestingly, the number of person-trips recorded by those in the lowest income category (less than $10,000) was down only three percent, although they still accounted for less than 10 percent of total person-trips. The number of upper income Americans traveling grew significantly over last year.

Americans continued to prefer to stay in the homes of friends and relatives during the fourth quarter. As in 1980, one-half of all person-trips included use of these accommodations. At the same time, there was a slight increase in the number of person-trips involving nights spent in commercial lodging facilities. Use of rented or owned condominiums, cabins, and vacation homes grew slightly from the previous year.

The distribution of fourth quarter travel by mode of transportation remained virtually unchanged from last year at this time. Travel by air, however, grew slightly more than travel by personal motor vehicle. Travelers were also more likely to use other common carriers this year than during the fourth quarter of 1980.

Vacation travel accounted for just over 60 percent of all fourth quarter, 1981 person-trips, the same percentage as during the fourth quarter of 1980. The percentage of total travel occuring over weekends, however, was down from 1980.

Details on travel during 1980 are published in a series of quarterly reports, available from the Data Center for $17.00 each, and in a Full-Year 1980 report, available for $75.00.

Table 9A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1981	U.S. Adults (millions) 1980	Percent of U.S. Adults 1981	Percent of U.S. Adults 1980
Total population	165.9	163.6	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	45.9	39.3	28	24
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	20.2	16.5	12	10
Other pleasure	13.5	11.2	8	7
Business/convention	6.3	7.1	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	37.0	30.5	22	19
Air	7.5	6.3	5	4
Vacation trip	26.5	22.8	16	14
Weekend trip	21.1	18.3	13	11

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 9B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)		Person-trips (millions)	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
All trips	165.0	138.8	311.4	284.4
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	65.1	57.7	135.6	135.9
Other pleasure	46.2	36.9	95.7	71.7
Business/convention	32.1	27.0	42.0	41.3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	125.4	101.8	251.1	229.0
Air	33.0	29.6	48.3	36.2
Vacation trip	91.2	79.5	189.3	172.6
Weekend trip	71.7	63.3	145.2	143.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 9C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
200-299 miles	24%	23%	23%	27%
300-399 miles	15	18	15	17
400-599 miles	17	15	19	17
600-999 miles	15	10	15	10
1,000-1,999 miles	11	15	11	15
2,000 miles or more	11	10	10	7
Outside U.S.	7	7	7	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1980	1981	1980
No nights	9%	11%	9%	15%
One night	14	14	12	13
2 to 3 nights	37	34	37	34
4 to 9 nights	29	31	30	28
10 nights or more	11	11	11	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Less than $10,000	9%	11%	8%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	22	27	21	27
$20,000 - $29,999	20	22	20	25
$30,000 or more	35	32	37	29
Not reported	14	8	14	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Type of Lodging	1981	1980	1981	1980
Home of friends/relatives	47%	49%	50%	51
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	37	35	32
Rented cabin/condo/or vacation home	1	1	1	1
Own cabin/condo/or vacation home	2	1	2	1
Camper/rv/tent	3	4	3	3
Other	2	1	2	1
No nights	9	11	9	15

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips 1981	Percent of Trips 1980	Percent of Person-trips 1981	Percent of Person-trips 1980
Visit friends/relatives	39%	41%	44%	47
Other pleasure	28	27	31	26
Business/convention	20	20	14	15
Other	14	13	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Mode of Transportation	1981	1980	1981	1980
Auto/truck/rv	77%	75%	82%	82%
Airplane	20	21	16	15
Bus	2	3	2	1
Train	1	1	1	*
Other	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1981	1981	1981	1980
Vacation trip	55%	57%	61%	60%
Not a vacation trip	44	43	38	40
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

Table 9J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1981 and 1980

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Weekend or Other Trip	1981	1980	1981	1980
Weekend trip	43%	47%	47%	52%
Not a weekend trip	55	53	52	48
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1981 - 165.0 million trips,
311.4 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1980 - 138.8 million trips,
284.4 million person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of more than 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal change of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken to correct for uneuqal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New York and New Jersey.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Hawaii (as a destination), Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitute separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover the most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports.)"

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three different trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreating (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metroplitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statisitcal Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association America, formerly Discover America Travel Organization, (DATO), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA), formerly United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight stay away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "Enroute" and "Other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1981

Number of telephone numbers selected	15,000
Number of telephone calls completed	5,090
Number of interviews completed	2,995
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	828
Total number of qualifying trips	1,367

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER, 1981

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1% **
Eastern Gateway	4	±1 **
George Washington Country	10	±3 *
The South	21	±2
Great Lakes Country	17	±2
Mountain West	6	±2 *
Frontier West	14	±2 *
Far West and Hawaii	18	±2
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	23%	±3%
300 - 399 miles	15	±3
400 - 599 miles	16	±3
600 - 999 miles	17	±3
1,000 - 1,999 miles	11	±2 *
2,000 miles or more	12	±2 *
Outside U.S.	7	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7	±2 *
One night	14	±2 *
2 - 3 nights	35	±2
4 - 9 nights	31	±2
10 nights or more	13	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	12	±2 *
$10,000 - $19,999	22	±2
$20,000 - $29,999	22	±1
$30,000 or more	34	±2
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	57	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	34	±2
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	1	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 *
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	2	±1 **
No nights	7	±2 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	7	±3 *
Eastern Gateway	8	±2 *
George Washirgton Country	9	±1 *
The South	19	±3
Great Lakes Country	20	±2
Mountain West	8	±2 *
Frontier West	10	±2 *
Far West	18	±2

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	48%	±2
Other pleasure	21	±2
Business/convention	16	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	77	±1
Air	24	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	55	±3
Not vacation	44	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	39	±2
Not weekend	61	±3